

## SITUATION IS GRAVE

GORMAN SAYS THERE ARE STARTLING TREASURY DEFICIENCIES.

And the Senate Immediately Passes Resolutions Asking Secretary Carlisle to Furnish All the Facts.

## SHARP FINANCIAL DEBATE

SPEECHES BY CHANDLER, ALLEN, PLATT, ALLISON AND OTHERS.

McPherson Endeavors to Take the Currency Bills Out of Voorhees's Hands—Democratic Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A critical stage of the financial discussion was unexpectedly precipitated in the Senate at a late hour today, just before the Senate were about to adjourn. The subject of the subject throughout the day, but it was without definite form or purpose, and the Senate finally lapsed into a discussion of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. But the financial question arose incidentally, and finally, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Gorman launched a speech which proved to be one of the most effective he has delivered at the present session of Congress. He pointed out the gravity of the treasury situation, intimating that the facts were being held back, and that an investigation would show startling deficiencies. He defended the Senate against charges of impotency, and declared that he had perfect faith that this great body would do its full duty before Congress adjourned. He said a financial remedy would, if necessary, be added as a rider to an appropriation bill. Spurred on by the energy Mr. Gorman had suddenly injected into the question, the Senate at once proceeded to consider and pass three important resolutions calling on Secretary Carlisle for information concerning every detail bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies, etc. A warm party debate occurred during the day on the question of party extravagance. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt and other Republican Senators asserted that the total appropriations for this Congress would reach \$1,600,000,000, a million in excess of the billion appropriated by the Fifty-first Congress.

At the opening of the session Mr. Hill presented the petition of the leather and hide trade of New York, urging the issue of \$300,000,000 of gold bonds.

Mr. Peffer wished to introduce a financial resolution and to preface with a statement.

Mr. Harris objected to the vicious practice of making arguments when measures were presented. Mr. Peffer, in view of the recent wide latitude of financial discussion, the title of his resolution is "The People's Right to a Sound Currency." He said the people have a right to know the condition of the treasury, and he asked the Senate to pass a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Allen said he had no issue of the resolution passing, but he wanted to call public attention to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said the Secretary had given him the option of paying obligations in silver and made it imperative that he should redeem at least two forms of currency in silver. He said the Secretary had authority. He praised Mr. Vest for refusing to follow the President's dictatorship. Mr. Allen sought to secure a yes and a no on his resolution, but after considerable parliamentary sparring, he failed in this.

During the discussion Mr. Gorman moved with a motion to take up a pending bill of the Senate. He said the bill was perfectly apparent that this discussion of financial resolutions was utterly fruitless. Appropriation bills were waiting and the days of Congress were flying fast.

This brought Mr. Hill to his feet. He suggested that the entire financial discussion be measure quite as important as appropriation bills, and he considered several of these financial resolutions. Mr. Chandler interjected a privileged resolution, but Mr. Hill ruled that the resolution was not privileged. Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table. An effective step was taken at this point to bring the entire financial discussion before the Senate instead of leaving it any longer with the finance committee. Mr. McPherson, a member of the committee, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill of Mr. Sherman to provide a temporary reform of 1894. Mr. McPherson said that in view of the object of the bill, it was not necessary to-morrow, but Mr. Cockrell insisted that this objection was against the reception of the resolution.

The finance committee is unable to agree, explained Mr. McPherson, and it is therefore desirable to get the subject before the Senate.

The Vice President said he would rule on the resolution when it came up later and the Senate then took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

CHANDLER PRODS THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Chandler took occasion during the discussion of the district appropriation bill to say some harsh things about government expenditures in general. He said the present Congress promised to be much more than a "billion dollar Congress." That cry had been hurled against the Republican party and now, instead of the stern economy promised in stump speeches, this billion-dollar record was to be far outdone.

Mr. Harris said he had far greater respect for the estimates of officials as to their needs for appropriations than he had for Mr. Chandler.

The latter ironically repeated that respect for the President, for the Secretary of the Treasury, who was now urging the economy of funds. He hoped the Senate would also some respect for his party, which came into power on a claim of economy and now sought to exceed all records in expenditures.

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icans for their extravagance. "I hope and expect that the total cost of this Congress will be under a billion dollars," said Mr. Gorman, but this expenditure—approximately a billion—must be met by increased taxes, or by a Republican Congress. He reminded Mr. Chandler of the difference between economy and extravagance.

It was now evident that a full fledged party discussion on extravagance was under way. Mr. Platt said party discussions had thus far been confined to the subject of the chamber. It was because it had been hoped great financial affairs would be considered by the majority. But that majority was powerless to act on finance. The time had now come to show the false promises of the party in power. No spendthrift ever squandered his patrimony with such reckless extravagance as the Democratic party during the last two years," said Mr. Platt. "The only reduction made by this administration was by cutting down pensions, taking it out of the pockets of the soldiers."

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"Oh, yes," answered Mr. Gorman, amid general laughter.

"And do you believe in carrying out your platform?" continued Mr. Chandler.

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"The President has borrowed it," suggested Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Gorman said that district appropriations were exceptional, being for the seat of the national government and that there was no precedent for such appropriations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Allison spoke of the manner the government was running behind in its revenues. It would run behind ten millions during the present month. This was a startling fact. It was not brought out by obscure presidential messages, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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## JAPS IN WEI-HAI-WEI

CHINA'S SECOND GREAT STRONG-HOLD TAKEN BY THE ENEMY.

One of the Forts Captured by Japanese Infantry and the Others Silenced by War Vessels.

## COLOMBIAN REBELS BEATEN

TWO HUNDRED KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

Uprisings in Other Southern Republics—Mexico's Intentions to Be Announced in a Few Days.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Wei-Hai-Wei, received in that city, states that the Japanese have captured all the southern forts. Since this dispatch was sent the telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei has been cut.

A dispatch from Che Foo, received this morning, says: Wei-Hai-Wei was captured Wednesday, after two days' skirmishing. The Chinese boiled when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was 2,000 men. Lui Kung Tau, an island near the city, on which are workshops and some forts, is still in the hands of the Chinese. All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt. It is reported that during the fighting all the Chinese men-of-war and ships in the harbor sailed away unhurt.

A dispatch from Shanghai, received yesterday, said: The Japanese infantry have captured the eastern fort of Wei-Hai-Wei, but it is reported that the other fort on the other side of the harbor is making excellent practice with its guns against the Japanese. The Japanese are now believed to be able to hold Wei-Hai-Wei.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Che Foo, yesterday, said that the Japanese fleet on Wednesday bombarded the forts of Wei-Hai-Wei, landed a large body of troops, captured three of the forts and silenced another by the heavy fire of the fleet.

Minister Kurino Placed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Minister Kurino, of Japan, was delighted to hear of the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by his countrymen. He had been expecting to hear it, but he had not expected it so soon.

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